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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1913.



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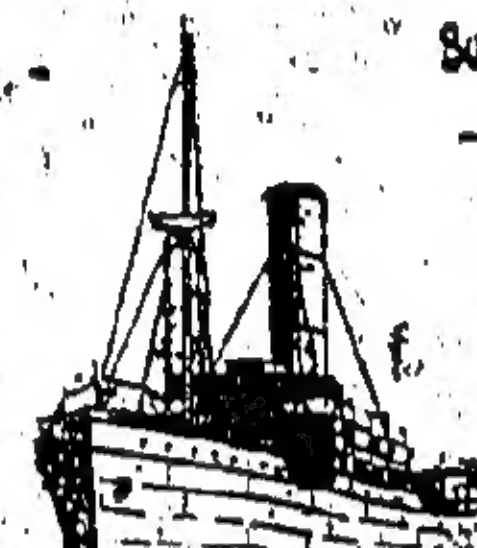
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Hongkong, April

WONG PING WA, Manager

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN RAIDER IN SOUTH ATLANTIC.

TEN VESSELS SUNK.

TWO OTHERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Admiralty has received information from Pernambuco which confirms the assumption that the following ships have been sunk by a German raider—

British:

Dramatist

Radnorshire

Minich

Netherby Hall

Mount Temple

King George

Voltaire

Georgie

French:

Nantes

Amieres

The Japanese steamer Hudson maru

arrived at Pernambuco on the 15th inst.,

with the masters and 237 of the crews

of some of the lost vessels, which were

sunk between December 12th and

January 12th.

It is also announced that the Saint

Theodore was captured and a prize crew

put on board, and that the Yarrowdale

was captured and sent away with 400

men from the sunk vessels.

There is no further news of their

whereabouts.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following ships have been

sunk: Brookwood (British), Thelma

and Graaf (Norwegian), Norma

(Swedish).

"FRIGHTFULNESS" AGITATION

INTENSIFYING.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 17.

The Pan-German agitation for

submarine "frightfulness" is intensify-

ing.

A conference of the Centre deputies

at Cologne acclaimed a speech

demanding sharper submarineing till

Britain is "defeated" and "the last

acre of our Colonies is returned."

FIGHTING SOUTH OF

SMORGON.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A German communiqué announces

that fighting has developed south of

Smorgon.

[Smorgon is situated south-east of

Vilna.]

THE FIGHTING IN

RUMANIA.

RUSSIANS STORM AND CAPTURE

YADENI.

DENSE COUNTER-ATTACK BY

ENEMY FAILS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A Russian official report states:

The enemy attacked the Ruman-

ians south-west of Fulea. Our

counter-attacks drove him back.

We attacked at night and drove

the Germans out of Guleshi. A

counter-attack compelled us to with-

draw.

We stormed and captured Yadeni.

A dense counter-attack failed.

TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER IN

RUMANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Correspondent of the Times in

a message from Neurea, near Jassy,

reports that an overcrowded train

carrying 2,000 passengers was de-

milled by collision with a train from

Headquarters.

Bodies of women, children and

soldiers strewn the line.

The French Military Attaché was

injured.

GREECE YIELDS.

ALLIES' DEMANDS ENTIRELY
ACCEPTED.

ATHENS, Jan. 17.

Sir Francis Eliot visited the
Premier at Athens on Monday.
Respecting the reservations in the
Greek reply to the ultimatum. There
are indications that the diplomats
may return to Athens shortly, but
this will depend upon the prompt
fulfilment of the ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Reuter learns that Sir Francis
Eliot, the British Minister at
Athens, who has returned to his
post, has telegraphed definitely an-
nouncing the entire acceptance of the
Allies' demands.

DISTURBING RUMOURS.

Mr. Ward Price, a Press Corre-
spondent at the Salonika Headquar-
ters, wires that Greek troops are
going northward violating the neutral
zone. Hostilities are apparently
imminent. The reported arrival of
Falkenhayn seemed to indicate that
Greece-German plans for combined
action have matured.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

The Matin expresses the opinion
that within a fortnight the Royalist
Army of Greece will no longer be a
source of anxiety to the Allies.

GERMAN OPTIMISM.

THE ALLIES "EXORBITANT AND
IMPERTINENT DEMANDS."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.

The Prussian Diet has re-opened.

The President expressed the hope

that the New Year would bring peace.

"Our great leaders and glorious

troops, and, not least, our brave sub-

marine will soon answer the exor-

bitant and impertinent demands of

the Entente Powers."

"THE LAST WAR BUDGET."

In submitting the Budget, the

Minister of Finance said he had not

abandoned hope that this would be

the last War Budget, although the

enemies of Germany had "declared

their intention to destroy Germany."

He admitted that the blockade was

pressing heavily and that many were

suffering severely, but nobody was

starving. Their enemies were greatly

mistaken if they believed they could

conquer Germany by blockade. He

warned the German people that they

must face difficult months, im-

mensely heavy fighting, and many

sacrifices of blood and treasure, but

they were "all convinced of victory."

"Our true God," he said, "will be

with us if we only do our duty."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A French communiqué states:

We repulsed small enemy attacks

east of Clercy south of Biaches and

at Les Eparges.

Our patrols penetrated enemy

lines at several points on the heights

of the Meuse and in the Forest of

Apremont.

(Continued on Page 8.)

By his will, the Emperor Francis

Joseph left 200,000 to the actress

Madame Katherine Schmal, who was

his close friend for many years.

M. Thery, writing in the Matin

says that after 28 months of war

France's gold reserves amount to about

2,300,000,000.

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PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency
Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M., every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M., every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1917. 1420

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Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Furniture, Hardware and Metals,
Jewellery, Toys and Games,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special quotations on Demand.
Samples (free from 210 upwards).
Consignments of Goods sold on Account.
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersecretary.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917. 1421

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended), "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

COLUMBIA
NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

569 (Mighty Lak' A Rose Waltz
A Perfect Day
568 (Tina's
Eric-A-Bric
A 5584 On with the Dance
Cecile
A 5691 Leo Fast Medley One-Step
At A Georgia Camp Meeting
A 5687 The Magic Melody Fox-Trot
Georgia Grind

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MUSIC CO., LTD.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OUR
HOUSE FED 'APONS
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CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
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A French Preparation for the Cure of
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Bleeding from the Rectum.
It is a powerful and reliable
remedy, and is sold in all
Chemists and Druggists.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
ANTI-PILLS

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans, Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first-class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 109, Wellington Street, second floor.

[1251]

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PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
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which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



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VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO
THE POPE.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the German Peace Note to the Entente Powers, Germany caused her Minister at the Vatican to present the following Note to the State Secretary of his Holiness Pope Benedict XV., Cardinal Gasparri:—

According to instructions received, I have the honour to send to your Eminence a copy of the declaration which the Imperial Government to-day, by the good offices of the Powers entrusted with the protection of German interests in countries with which the German Empire is, in a state of war, transmitting to the States, and in which the Imperial Government declares itself ready to enter into peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments have also sent a similar Note. The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to this step are manifest. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European Continent. Unlimited treasures of civilization have been destroyed, extensive areas have been soaked with blood, millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle, and millions have returned home as invalids. Grief and sorrow fill almost every house. Not only upon belligerent nations, but also upon neutrals the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily. Trade and commerce carefully built up in years of peace have been depressed. The best forces of the nations have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects. Europe, which was formerly devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find a solution for social problems, and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labour, now resembles an immense war camp in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation.

Germany is carrying on a war of defence against the enemies who aim at her destruction. She fights in order to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation in the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations. All the enemies' efforts are unable to shatter the heroic armies of the allies that protect the frontiers of their countries. Strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall, those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country, ready for the greatest sacrifices, and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasure of intellectual and economic work and social organization and the sacred soil of the country. Sure of our own strength, but realizing Europe's sad future if this war continues, seized with pity in the face of the unpardonable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already declared one year ago, that Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole

SOUL OF THE BLACK WATCH.

The following interesting extract is from a Scottish paper:—
"Those of us who live in the heart of the Black Watch district do not wish to brag in any way," said the Lord Provost of Dundee, "but we can't help feeling proud, of what we have done and what we are doing to keep the flag flying."

We were sitting in Lord Provost Don's drawing-room in a hilltop mansion, from whose windows we were gazing upon the busy city below, with its myriad chimneys pouring smoke into the cold, keen air, and the clangour and the throbb of industry making itself felt as well as heard.

"There," said the Lord Provost, "is a picture of industry for you!" as he pointed to the smother and the reek below. "Work going on at full pressure and incessantly—and 60 per cent of it actually war work. Yet, when the call came and the pipes of the Black Watch marched through the streets, there was a great rush to join the colours and our best workers donned the bonnet. Necessity is not only the mother of invention; she is the hand-maiden of labour. By some incomprehensible magic—the magic 'of need must'—we found a way to carry on, and we are carrying on. At church on Sunday morning I looked round the crowded congregation carefully; there was hardly one man there of fighting age."

Of those who have gone the cream will never return. I shall never forget the night when I went down to the station and bade farewell and God-speed to the officers of the—and the—jolly, ardent brimming lads, their eyes alight with great enthusiasm. They went straight out to the red-hot front of the fighting. Only one was left. The Black Watch either find the hottest corners or the hottest corners are found for them by reason of their valour.

Their sacrifice has been so great that the women at home—and there can be no wonder at it—have taken fear, brave about them; and in some parts you hear the Black Watch described as 'The Suicide Regiment.' The lads, joining the new Army have been urged to join other regiments. Some of them have, but the spirit of the bulk is emphasised in the declaration of one who said: 'The Suicide Regiment' to say they 'co' it, eh! Then it's me for suicide!'

The best 'townie' fighter has been proved again and again to be the lower class or unskilled mill-worker from the 'Scouringburn' district of Dundee, the roughest of the rough—the Dundee 'spig'. Heroes have emerged from the ratpenned haunts of the Scouringburn. Many of these performed heroic deeds at Mons, and most of them will never come back. They lie in nameless graves. Their names are enshrined in certain official records in Dundee—not as soldiers of transcendent glory but as malefactors 'well-known to the police.'

Tradition tells the story that Dundee's greatest fighter was a little shag-headed crook, picked out of the Scouringburn one Saturday night after a wild revel, and tossed into the Black Watch as a 'muck weight.' As a bayonet fighter he proved to be unequalled; his admiring company knew him as 'The Demon Crook.' He is now living in modest retirement with one leg. There is an old sardonic French epitaph which says: 'M. Dumont, short spacer (born a man, died a crook). When 'Benny' McEneaney translated the happy hunting grounds they will not write that for his 'last words.'

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCK	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER FLOOR PLATE		HEIGHT OF TIDE	
			ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	NEAPS	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	107	27 10 to 28 10	12	12	12	12
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No. 161 Dock, Kowloon						



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Coal used

Bentley's

A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORES OFFICE, to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 19th January, 1917, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SIXTY TWO CASES

PICKLED ONIONS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1425

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

FRIDAY,

the 19th January, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Two Card Tables, Bedroom Furni-
ture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead,
Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., &c., Dinner Services,
Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stove,
Cutlery, Toilet Set, &c., Bath Room
Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and
Writing Tables, &c., Sundry Electro
Plated Ware.

Also
Gait's Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles
and Netting, &c., &c.,
Brass Finger Bowls, and a few lots
Turkish and Bath Towels, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1917. 1417

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR
&c., &c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spars burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and
appurtenances.

And
A quantity of gear pertaining to
Mooring Buoys,
&c., &c.

Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and
Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained
from the undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 964

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1917, at
12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.—
The Revenue Cruiser

"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Oatsea Island.
Extensive repairs were made to this
Vessel, quite recently.
For further particulars apply to the
undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 25, 1916. 1379

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,387.

—Authorized Capital £3,000,000

—Subscribed Capital £2,500,000

—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

—Life Funds £3,537,047

—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,580

—Sinking Fund Account £133,230

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £23,581,455

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Branches £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £75,940

£25,339,235

The accumulative funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.



JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheung (Ng Auk Lee Street).

Hong Cheung (Kowloon).

etc.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

NEW ARMS FOR OLD.

[By H. G. WILLS.]

The shell factory and the explosives shed stand level with the drill yard as the real first stage in one of the two essential phases in modern war. When one meets the shell again it is being unloaded from the railway truck into an ammunition dump. And here the work of control is much more the work of a good traffic manager than of the old fashioned soldier.

The dump I best remember I visited on a wet and windy day. Over a great space of ground the sidings of the normal gauge railway spread out like a fan and interdigitated with narrow gauge lines that go up practically to the guns. Add also at the sides canons were loading, and an officer from the Mili in charge of one of these was being dramatically indignant at five minutes' delay. Between these two sets of lines shells were piled of all sizes. I should think some hundreds of thousands of shells altogether, wet and shining in the rain. French reservists, soldiers from Madagascar, and some Senegalese were busy at different points loading and unloading the precious freights. A little way away from me were despoiled-looking German prisoners handling timber. All this dump was no more than an eddy as it were in the path of the shell from its birth from the steel bars near the accomplishment of its destiny in the destruction of capture of more German.

BRINGING UP THE SHELLS.

And next the visitor meets the shell coming up upon a little trolley to the gun. He sees the gunners, as drilled, and precise as the men he saw at the forges, swing out the breech block and run the shell, which has met and combined with its detonators and various other industrial products since it left the main dump, into the gun. The breech closes like a safe door, and hides the shell from the visitor. It is "good-bye." He receives exaggerated warnings of the danger to his ears, stuffs his fingers into them, and opens his mouth as instructed, hears a loud bang by no means deafening report, and sees a spit of flame near the breech. Regulations of a severe character prevent his watching from an aeroplane the delivery of the goods upon the customers' doorstep.

I have described the methods of locating enemy guns and so forth by listening and photography elsewhere. Many of the men at this work are like dentists, rather than soldiers; they are busy in carefully lit rooms, they wear white overalls, they have clean hands and laboratory manners. The only really romantic figure in the whole of this process, the only figure that has anything of the old soldierly swagger about him still, is the visitor. And, as one friend remarked to me when I visited the work of the British Flying Corps, "The real essential strength of this arm is the organisation of its repairs. Here is one of the repair vans through which our machine-guns go. It is a motor work shop on wheels. But at any time all this pack, everything, can pack up and move forward like Bannum and Bailey's device. The machine-guns come through this shop in rotation; they go out again cleaned, repaired made new again. Since we got that working we have heard nothing of a machine-gun jamming in any air fight at all."

The rest of the career of the shell after it has left the gun one must imagine chiefly from the incoming shell from the enemy. You see suddenly a flying up of earth and stones and anything else that is movable in the neighbourhood of the shell burst, the instantaneous unfolding of a dark cloud of dust and reddish smoke, which comes very quickly to a certain size and then begins slowly to fray out and blow away. Then, after seeing the cloud of the burst, you hear the hiss of the shell's approach, and finally get the explosion. This is the climax and end of the life history of any shell that is not a dud shell. Afterwards the battered fuse may serve, as some journalists' pepper-weight. The rest is scrap iron.

Such is, so to speak, the primary process of modern warfare. I will not draw the obvious and moral of the intense folly of human concentration upon this process. The Germans will it. We Allies have obeyed the German will for warfare now; we have taken up this simple game of shell delivery; and we are teaching them that we can play it better in the hope that so we may be freed from the German will to power, and all its humiliating and disgusting consequences, henceforth for ever. Europe now is no more than a household engaged in over-powering a household member. It is

merely stupid for America to snail and feel superior.

MILITARY METHODS REVOLUTIONISED.

Now the whole of this process of the making and delivery of a shell, which is the main process of modern warfare, is one that can be far better conducted by a man accustomed to industrial organisation or transit work than by the old-type of soldier. This is a thing that cannot be too plainly stated or too often repeated. Germany nearly won this war because of her tremendously modern industrial resources; but she blundered into it, and she is losing it because she has too many men in military uniform and because their tradition and interest were too powerful with her. All the state and glories of soldiering, the bright uniforms, the feathers, and spurs, the dog, the march past, the disciplined massed advance, the charge; all these are as needless and obsolete now in war as the masks and shields of an old-time Chinese brave. Liberal minded people talk of the coming dangers of militarism in the face of events that prove conclusively that professional militarism is already as dead as Julius Caesar. What is coming is not so much the conversion of men into soldiers as the socialisation of the economic organisation of the country with a view to international necessities. We do not want to turn a chemist or a photographer into a little figure like a lead soldier, moving mechanically at the word of command, but we do want to make his chemistry or photography swiftly available if the national organisation is called upon to fight.

We have discovered that the modern economic organisation is in itself a fighting machine. It is so much so that it is capable of taking on and defeating any mere warrior people that is so rash as to pit itself against it. Within the last 16 years methods of fighting have been elaborated that have made war an absolutely hopeless adventure for any barbaric or non-industrialised people. In the rush of larger events few people have realised the significance of the rapid squashing of the Senussi in Western Egypt and the collapse of De Wet's rebellion in South Africa. Both these struggles would have been long tedious, and uncertain even in A.D. 1900. To-day they were, so to speak, child's play.

Occasionally the writer's study there come to hand drifting fragments of the American literature upon the question of "preparedness," and American papers discussing the Mexican situation. In none of these is there evident any other clear realisation of the fundamental revolution that has occurred in military methods during the last two years. It looks as if a Mexican war, for example, was thought of as an affair of rather imperfectly trained young men with rifles and horses and old-fashioned things like that. A Mexican war on that level might be as tedious as the South African war. But if the United States preferred to go into Mexican affairs with what I may perhaps call a 1916 autumn outfit, there is no reason why America should not clear up any and every Mexican guerrilla force she wanted to in a few weeks.

To do that she would need a plant of a few hundred aeroplanes, for the most part armed with machine-guns, and the motor repair vans and so forth needed for them, a comparatively small army of infantry armed with machine-guns, with motor transport, and a few small land ironclads. Such a force could locate, overtake, destroy, and disperse any possible force that a country in the present industrial condition of Mexico would put into the field. No sort of entrenchment or fortification possible in Mexico could stand against it. It could go from one end of the country to the other without serious loss, and hunt down and capture any leaders.

The practical political consequence of the present development of warfare, of the complete revolution in the conditions of warfare since this century began, is to make war absolutely hopeless for any peoples not able either to manufacture or procure the very complicated appliances and munitions now needed for its prosecution. And this makes possible such a complete control of war by the few great States which are in the necessary state of industrial development as not the most Utopian of us have hitherto dared to imagine.

CAVALRY OUT OF DATE.

Infantrymen with automobile transport, plentiful machine-guns, Tanks, and such like accessories; that is the first arm in modern war. The factory hand and all the material of the shell route from the factory to the gun constitute the second arm. Thirdly, comes the artillery, the guns and the photographic aeroplanes working with the guns. Next I suppose we must count snipers and miners as a fourth arm of greatly increased importance. The fifth and last combatant arm is the modern substitute for cavalry; and that also is essentially a force of aeroplanes supported by automobiles. Several of the French leaders with whom I talked seemed to be convinced that the horse is absolutely done with in modern warfare. There is nothing, they declared, that cavalry ever did that cannot now be done better by aeroplanes.

This is something to break the hearts of the Prussian junkers, and of old-fashioned British Army people. The hunt across the English countryside, the preservation of the fox as a sacred animal, the race meeting, the stimulation of betting in all classes of the public; all these things depend ultimately upon the proposition that the "breed of horses" is of vital importance to the military strength of Great Britain. But if the arguments of these able French soldiers are sound, the cult of the horse ceases to be of any more value to England than the soldier's addition of these "Roughie" soldiers; moreover, then, has been the "Roughie" of horses for the British

Army, a tremendous organisation for the purchase and supply of fodder, then employment of tens of thousands of men as grooms, minders and the like, who would otherwise have been in the munition factories or the trenches.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HORSE LOVERS.

They ask to what possible use can cavalry be put? Can it be used in attack? Not against trenches; that is better done by infantrymen following up gunfire. Can it be used against broken infantry in the open? Not if the enemy has one or two machine-guns covering their retreat. Against exposed infantry the swooping aeroplane with a machine-gun is far more deadly and more difficult to hit. Behind it your infantry can follow to receive surrenders; in most circumstances they can come up on cycles if it is a case of getting up quickly across a wide space. Similarly for pursuit the use of fire and use of the machine-gun has abolished the possibility of the cavalry charge. The swooping aeroplane does everything that cavalry can do in the way of disorganising the enemy, and far more than it can do in the way of silencing machine-guns. It can capture guns in retreat much more easily by bombing traction engines and coming down low and shooting horses and men. An ideal modern pursuit would be an advance of guns, automobiles full of infantry, motor cyclists and cyclists, behind a high screen of observation aeroplanes and a low screen of fighting aeroplanes. Cavalry might advance across fields and so forth, but only as a "very necessary part of the general advance."

And what else is there for the cavalry to do?

It may be argued that horses can go over country that is impossible for automobiles. That is to ignore altogether what has been done in this war by recent devices. Mechanism can ride over places where any horse will founder.

I submit these considerations to the horse lover. They are not my original observations; they have been put to me, and they have convinced me. Except perhaps as a parent of transport mules I see no further part for the horse to play henceforth among the dangers and torments of war.—Daily Chronicle.

BLUNDERS OF 1916.

WORST COMMITTED BY THE ENEMY.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

The military critic of the "Rivista Politica," whose writings on the war are read with keen interest throughout Italy, devotes an exceedingly interesting article in the current issue of that periodical to a discussion of the various offensive operations of this year, their results and the lessons which they convey, says the Rome correspondent of the Central News.

The principal events of the war during this year, he says, have been as follows:—

The German offensive at Verdun.

The Austrian offensive in the Trentino.

The Italian offensive in the Trentino.

The Russian offensive in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukovina.

The Franco-British offensive on the Somme.

The Italian offensive on the Carso.

The Rumanian offensive in Transylvania.

The enemy offensive in the Dobruja.

The enemy offensive in Transylvania.

The Allied offensive in Macedonia.

The French offensive at Verdun.

In all these offensives there is only one that can be said to have had really favourable results for the enemy, and that is the offensive in the Dobruja. In all the other operations the balance of success has been distinctly on the side of the Allies.

The fact, undeniably demonstrated, that the forces of the Central Powers are no longer capable of holding their own with those of the Allies, and that both in quantity and quality and both relatively and actually, the armies of the enemy have deteriorated.

The critic of the "Rivista Politica" goes on to say that military and political mistakes have been committed on both sides, but the worst mistakes have undoubtedly been those committed by the Central Powers, and in several instances their faults have been irreparable ones.

He instances the German offensive at Verdun and the Austrian offensive in the Trentino as being typical of the worst military blunders committed in the whole course of the war.

PROPOSED STATE RELIGION FOR CHINA.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

The Constitution Conference on the 8th inst., discussed the adoption of a State Religion.

The interest taken in this question is shown by the numerous telegrams received on the subject, which are said to amount to some 18,000.

Opposition speakers instanced the religious struggle in Germany as an example of attempting to adopt a State religion and also stated that the Republic was the gift of Western civilization, with which Confucianism did not agree. It was stated that the Republic was a gift of Western civilization, with which Confucianism did not agree. It was stated that the Republic was a gift of Western civilization, with which Confucianism did not agree.

The debate had proceeded for some time when a proposal to end the discussion was approved and a ballot was then taken but owing to a number of members leaving the House after voting, this desecrating the quorum, the amendment of the result had to be postponed till the next meeting.

It was then found that the necessary majority could not be obtained to decide the question.

INTIMATIONS

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

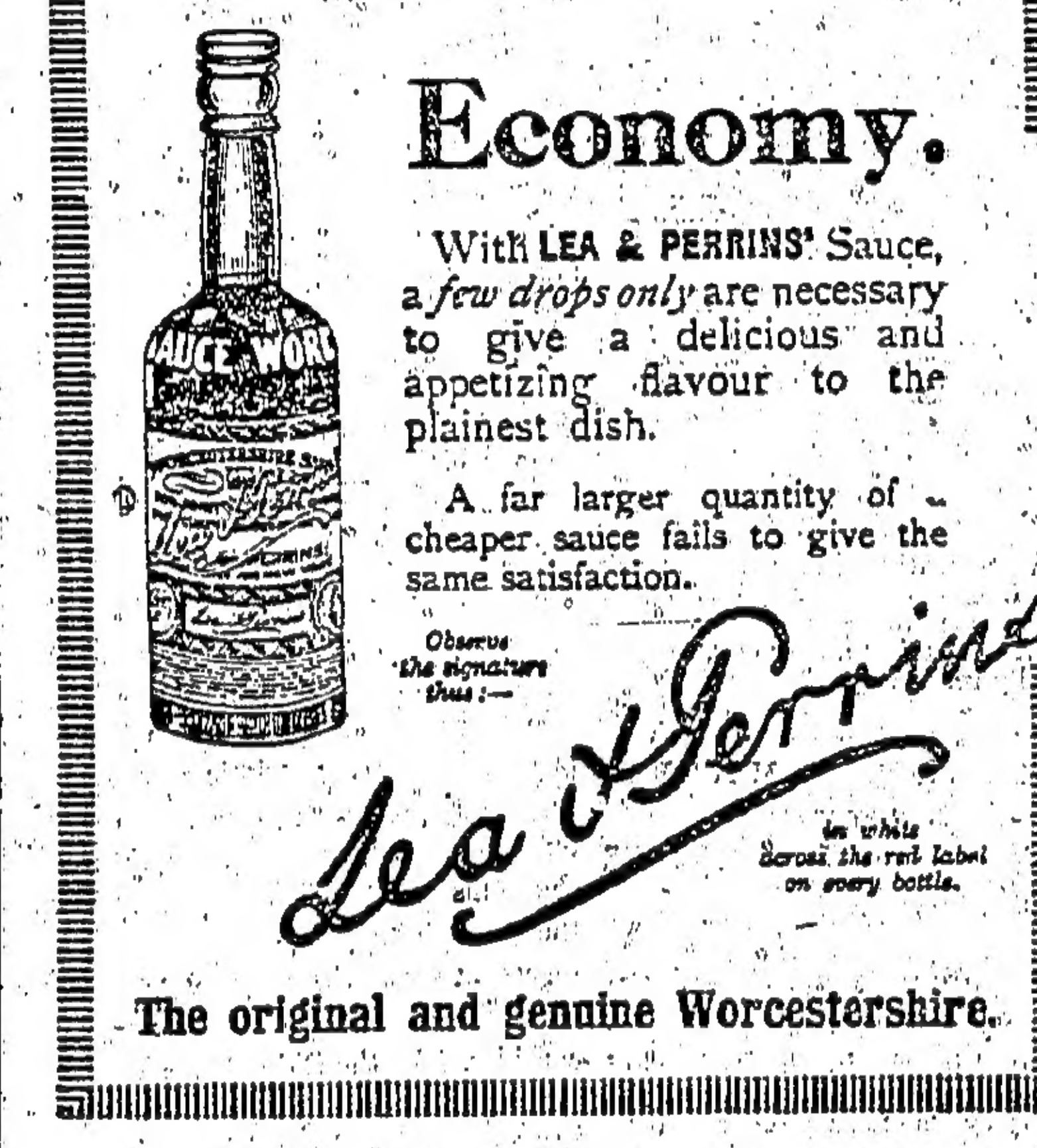


Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nutriment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." In Insomnia, Nervousness, Run-down Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a condition, white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Midland Street, London, England.



3,319,000 WOMEN AT WORK IN ENGLAND.

BEWARE OF NEURASTHENIA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.
The saying that woman's place is in the home has little application in war times. There are now in the British Isles 3,319,000 women employed outside their own homes. During the first two years of war the increase of women workers, exclusive of purely feminine occupations, was 888,000. Of these 786,000 directly replaced male labour. In other words more than three-quarters of a million women left their homes to release that number of men for military service. In most instances the women went into the munition plants, where a considerable number of them have given up their lives in "doing their bit."

There seems to be no limit to the class of work women can do. At first it seemed strange to see girl conductors on the buses, girl window cleaners, van drivers, and messengers. But as the war progressed the field broadened, and now even in building, mining, and quarrying scores of women are employed. In most of the factories and shops, the breweries and the railway yard, jumpers and regulation overalls are the approved costume. The bus and tram conductor are jaunty in their neat blue tunics, and skirts reach just below the knees low enough to overlap clean fitting black leather puttees. There is seldom a glimpse of stocking. The bus companies issued an order recently that no silk hosiery should be worn.

The number of women employed in railway work has increased more than 200 per cent. There are women ticket collectors, porters, engine cleaners, and workshop labourers. In Glasgow and some other cities women are being tried out as tram drivers or motorwomen. The number of women recruited for industrial occupations between July 1914 and July 1916 was 338,000. Of this number 283,000 directly replaced men in commercial occupations; the increase in women workers was 198,000. The increase of women workers in hotels and places of entertainment is only 19,000. In agriculture 60,000 more women are working steadily to-day than in July 1914. In 1914 there were only 3,000 women employed in Government arsenals and dockyards. Now there are over 10,000. The English breweries formerly employed 8,000 women. Now they have 16,000.

GROUP

EVERY young child is susceptible to that disease attack, your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when the parents are asleep, and the child is alone in its bed. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly, and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents, 100, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1917.

CHINESE PATRIOTISM.

The history of the great war in Europe cannot fail to create a tremendous and lasting impression on the Chinese. We can gather as much already from the comments which appear from time to time in the Chinese newspapers on certain aspects of it. For instance, we may note a comment on the recent news of the flotation of the latest British War Loan. It is not surprising that the Chinese are utterly astounded at the immensity of the sum, which it is expected to raise, and the question is asked: Are the Chinese less patriotic than the British? Down at any rate to quite recent times we do not know of any foreign student of Chinese affairs who had discovered that the Chinese possessed a true patriotic spirit. It has been allowed that the anti-foreign outbursts which have disfigured the history of China during the nineteenth and the opening years of the present century have been considered by the Chinese as showing their patriotism. But Dr. ARTHUR SMITH, one of the best foreign experts of the Chinese character when he wrote his well-known essays on "Chinese Characteristics," took occasion to say this on the subject of Chinese patriotism: "That any considerable body of Chinese are actuated by a desire to serve their country, because it is their country, aside from the prospect of emolument, is a proposition which will require much more proof than has yet been offered to secure its acceptance by anyone who knows the Chinese." It is only fair to remark on this that the past seven or eight years has furnished evidence in rebuttal of this view. As one writer has somewhat picturesquely put it, we have seen the latent patriotism of the Chinese rise "staggering like a drunkard, drunk from the sleep of ages, and striking out blindly for home and country, unreasoning in its uncertain course, but hoping it will be long use its strength aright." The Chinese newspaper to whose comments on the British War Loan we have referred, thinks it a fact that the Chinese people are no less patriotic than the British, but that "the Government is less trustworthy." It says: "If the Government should demonstrate its honesty in using the people's money, we have no doubt but that we would be found just as willing to unloose our purse-strings to help our country as the British." We have no difficulty in believing that, for with capable, as well as honest, Government in China there would be excellent security for all money the people could lend to China. When those conditions prevail we trust the money will not be required for the purposes of carrying on a ruinous war, but for the purpose of developing the great commercial possibilities of the country and promoting the wealth, happiness and prosperity of the people. There is immense scope in China along those lines for the manifold activities of a capable far-seeing and progressive Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first Philippine Cabinet has been organized this month.

The R.C.A. Sergeants will hold their fortnightly dance in the Royal Artillery Theatre to-morrow night, commencing at 8 p.m.

The salt revenue surplus for last month amounts to \$6,800,000 which will be handed over to the Government, a Peking contemporary says.

The foreign bonds now in the hands of the Japanese Government total Yen 463,700,000, in which British Treasury bonds, British Exchange bonds and Chinese Indemnity bonds are included.

Vicente Sotto, well-known in the Courts of Hongkong a few years ago, continues to figure in the Courts of the Philippines. A libel action is pending against him in which a Jesuit father is plaintiff. Damages to the amount of 100,000 pesos are claimed.

There has been an unusual amount of snow in Japan during the past few weeks. A particularly heavy fall of snow occurred in the Hokuriku district (the Japan Sea coast district of Central Japan). There were drifts seven and eight feet deep on some parts of the railway line and traffic was interrupted.

It is stated in the Peking papers that during the first two weeks of the present month hundreds of people, including rickshaw men, coolies, and beggars, both male and female, have been frozen to death in Peking. Many of these cases might have been saved by the judicious distribution of a small sum of money. An effort is being made by the Executive Committee of the Home for Destitute Native Women to relieve, to some extent at least, the great suffering in Peking among the poor caused by the severe cold weather.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justo Lukban, well known in Hongkong, has been chosen and confirmed as mayor of Manila.

Sir Richard Dane, the controller of the Salt Gabelle, has come down on a tour in South China, which is expected to occupy some weeks.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of the University, has returned to Hongkong after a visit to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Andrew Forbes, of Messrs Harry Wickham & Co., has returned to the Colony after a year spent in England. Mr. W. L. Leak (of Messrs Leigh and Orange) has also returned, accompanied by Mrs. Leak.

POST OFFICE AND CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Postmaster General announces that Tuesday next, the 23rd January, being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed.

There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry counter at the south-west entrance to the Building.

On Wednesday, the 24th January, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	3.30 p.m.
Indos Def.	172 1/2 sales
China Sugars	129 buyers
Hongkong Lands	95 buyers
Humphreys	6.30 sales
Cement	11.50 buyers
Hongkong Ropes	34 1/2 sales
Waterboats	18 buyers
Langkats	21 1/2 sellers

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

Japanese trade with China in 1916 is given as follows:—

Exports	Yen 172,700,000
Imports	93,310,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	79,390,000

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

A Chinese Revenue Officer was charged before Mr. Wood with accepting a bribe offered him on the s.s. *Hilachi Maru* by a lodging house runner. Defendant, it was stated by Inspector Gordon, was engaged searching the luggage of passengers when the lodging house runner gave him \$3 to allow a passenger's luggage to pass unsearched. Defendant said he picked up the money off the deck where it had fallen from some passengers. Part of the evidence was heard and defendant remanded.

EXPORTING SOCKS WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese junkmaster was charged with failing to include in his export statement a quantity of oil and socks and with attempting to ship the socks, numbering 50 dozen, without an export permit. It was stated by Mr. J. W. Lloyd, of the Exports and Imports Office, that a permit had been obtained for the oil, but it was lying in the Shing Kai coal shop, by whom defendant was engaged.

A fine of \$30 was imposed and the Shing Kai shopkeeper was cautioned. The socks were declared confiscated.

STEALING RICE.

Three coolies were charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a quantity of rice, part of the ships stores of the s.s. *Yong Bee*. They were engaged in unloading cargo and when the rice was missed they were arrested at the gangway on leaving the ship with the rice in their possession in bags. They were each fined \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

TAKING A SUNSHADE FOR A WALK.

A Chinese was charged with taking a sunshade on board a vessel by which he had arrived yesterday morning. Inspector Brail stated that it took the police five hours to find the owner of the sunshade owing to the lies told them by the defendant. The latter was found in Queen's Road at 2 a.m. with the sunshade under his arm, and when asked by Mr. Melbourne what he was doing with it there, defendant said he was taking it for a walk. A sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was imposed.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Frank Carlyle Castleman was charged on remand before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with attempting to defraud Mrs. Y. Allen, managers of the Seamen's Institute, Praya East, by misrepresenting himself as employee of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, to all charges and reserved his defence.

Among the witnesses were Mrs. Y. Allen, who testified that the defendant had informed her that he was employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, showing her a letter, alleged to have been signed by Mr. William Arthur Butterfield, Superintendent Engineer of the Company, to bear out his statement. Mr. Butterfield testified that he knew the defendant as having been employed as an assistant in the witness's office from the early part of last June until September, when he left the employ of the Asiatic Petroleum Company as his services were no longer required.

When shown the letter he was alleged to have written on December 30th 1916, the witness said it was neither written nor signed by him, and that he was in fact, out of the Colony on December 30th. The witness further stated that the defendant had not rejoined the Asiatic Petroleum Company since being discharged, in September last.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, was called as an expert in handwriting. He put in photographs of writing taken from four documents alleged to him by Inspector A. Sullivan, given to have been written by the defendant, and a photograph of the writing on the letter signed William Arthur Butterfield. Mr. Dovey stated that he was of the opinion that they were in the same handwriting.

The defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CHARGE OF DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

The Criminal Sessions were opened to-day, before the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C., the only case for trial being that of Ip Shin, a Revenue Officer, and Man Chung, who were charged with demanding \$100 by menaces from two Chinese women on December 31st.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, appeared to prosecute and both defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardiner).

The Jury was composed of the following: Mr. J. Gardner, (Foreman), Mr. R. H. Mitchell, Mr. J. S. Rodrigues, Mr. F. M. Joseph, Mr. F. Mootoo, Mr. E. W. Tape and Mr. C. B. Brooks.

The Attorney General, in opening the case, said the story was that the two prisoners were concerned in demanding \$100, that sum later being reduced to \$80, the menace being that if the money was not paid the complainants would be imprisoned.

It appeared that the two women were passengers aboard a steamer en route to Canton and had come ashore, each with a child, merely to take a walk and then return to the boat. According to the women, after passing through the wharf gate they were stopped by two men who demanded to be paid \$100. Having no money, the women attempted to return to the steamer but were prevented by the men. The women then reported the incident to the police, who returned with them to the scene of the alleged imposition and arrested the defendants, whom the women identified as the men, on the charge of demanding money feloniously and with menaces.

Evidence was then given and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual sermons at the Cathedral, St. Andrew's Row, and St. Peter's West Point will be preached on Sunday next on behalf of this Association which exists for the purpose of interesting European residents in the Colony in the Chinese Church in the Diocese of Victoria. The Diocese, though called by the name of this city, extends over the whole of South China and includes even the distant Provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. The Anglican Church has a band of devoted clergymen, doctors and ladies who are carrying on very extensive evangelistic, medical and educational work at the following centres: Victoria (Hongkong), Kowloon City, Canton, Shekai, Tsai Leung, Shui Hing, Nanning-Fu, Pakhoi, Liemohow, Lingnan and Yunnan-Fu. A special effort is being made, chiefly by the Chinese themselves, to build a Church at Canton, the treasurer for the fund being Mr. A. Harris, Commissioner of Customs. There are now nine Chinese ordained clergymen and a large band of Chinese catechists, Biblewomen and Schoolmasters.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA SINICA.

We have been favoured with some specimen pages of a work of reference on all Chinese matters useful to the student of Chinese things and the resident in China to be published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., early in the summer under the title of "Encyclopaedia Sinica," by Mr. Samuel Couling, M.A. (Edin.), lately Hon. Secretary and Editor of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Couling is at present in Hongkong gathering information for the work. It is to be a large post quarto volume of from 450-500 pages and is to be sold at \$12 net in stiff paper covers, but as it is important to ascertain in advance the probable demand for works of this description, subscription copies are being offered at the reduced price of \$9.50 on all orders received by March 15th.

A glance at the specimen pages shows that it will be a very comprehensive work of reference, useful to Chinese and foreigners alike. Mr. Couling has had the advantage of willing assistance from recognised authorities in the compilation of the work, and we feel sure it will not lack the pathosage such an extremely valuable work of reference on things Chinese ancient and modern well deserves.

WAR CHARITIES.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

AN APPEAL FROM MR. H. W. SLADE.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. H. W. Slade are forwarded for publication by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee:—

12th, December, 1916.
This is a begging letter and I am writing to ask you to bring to the notice of the Committee in Hongkong who have charge of the money collected for War Charities the needs of our Prisoners in Germany and elsewhere. You may have noticed in the papers that the Central Prisoners of War Committee has been formed to take over the charge of all of our prisoners. This Committee is a branch of the Red Cross but is worked as a separate organisation.

My brother, Marcus, offered himself for work with them about 2 months ago and has been sent out to Copenhagen to open a branch of the Red Cross there with the main object of sending bread to the prisoners. He is supplying some 10,000 men with bread twice a week. The rest of the bread is sent out mainly from Switzerland. I also am working with them in London and have been made Organising Secretary which entails a great deal of work and means trying to make the whole thing run smoothly. In addition to myself Guinness of the Bank works there and this week I have got W. J. Saunders to join us. So there is quite a Hongkong element in the place.

The reason for forming the Committee was the necessity of organising the despatch of parcels to the Prisoners. During a certain fortnight in August all parcels going to prisoners of War were very carefully checked and it was found that some 30% of the men were getting, hardly anything, while others were getting far too much and the surplus from these was in many cases passing to the Germans, to say nothing of much illicit correspondence.

It was then decided that all Regiments should be asked to take full charge of all their men and now all food must pass through the Regiment's hands. It has been the work of the Committee to organise this and where a Regiment cannot undertake the work we do it for them.

Every one of our Prisoners now receives 3 parcels of food a fortnight and 13 lbs of bread. Each parcel weighs 10 lbs to bring it within the parcels post limit. The information which we have gives us to understand that our men live practically entirely on the parcels which they received and in many camps their custom is to hand their German rations over to the Russian prisoners. These rations are barely enough to keep a man from starvation. We have now taken over 9,000 men on our hands which means the packing and despatch of some 2,300 parcels a day. The whole of the work is done voluntarily, practically the only paid people in the building being the typists.

The cost of keeping a man in food and bread comes to £2 3s. 6d per month, so you will see that a large sum is required. A large number of the people, who were previously sending their friends weekly or monthly parcels, send us their money instead but as the men on the whole are now receiving more than they used to do this money does not nearly cover the expense, especially as men who were not previously cared for now get their regular parcels. Anyone who pays for a man's parcels can have them sent out in their name and the acknowledgment which comes back from the man is sent to the "adopter." So if Hongkong would care to "adopt" certain men who at present have no friends, the parcels would be sent as from Hongkong and their cards acknowledging the receipt would be sent out to you.

I commend this most earnestly to your consideration as I think I have told you enough to show how much we are in need of funds and the least we can do for our Prisoners in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria is to keep them from starvation. Of course the Germans ought to look after their prisoners themselves but they won't and we have no means of forcing them to. If Hongkong would care to help in this matter it would be best if a monthly remittance were sent and addressed to THE SECRETARY.

The Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4 Thurloe Place, London S.W.

Guinness is actually in charge of the department which deals with the "adoptions" and I would see that he at once lets you know which men are allocated to Hongkong.

The enclosed slip gives you some information as to "adoptions" but we have a larger list of regiments to care for since that was printed.

CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE, Central Bureau for Adopters, 4 Thurloe Place, London S.W.

An "adopter" is a person who pays a regular contribution towards the supply of food for a specified prisoner of war. Citizens and men in the regiments noted below require adopters. To be fully adopted, a prisoner in Germany must receive 3 parcels of food and

8 kilograms of bread per fortnight. Some men, however, are already partially provided for. Adopters, therefore, who do not see their way to adopting a prisoner completely can adopt one partially by subscribing money for one or two parcels of food a fortnight, or for bread only, or for a combination of these two.

The price of a parcel of food and the cost of a fortnight's supply of bread are noted against the regiments below.

The cost of maintaining a prisoner, packed for by this Committee is £3 3s. 6d. for four weeks, as follows:—

6 parcels of food at 6s. ... £1 18 0
Bread 0 7 6

Total £3 3 6

The name of the donor will be written on the label of any parcel despatched by us, and the prisoner's acknowledgment will be forwarded to the donor as soon as received.

Prospective adopters are requested to state to what extent they are prepared to adopt men, and whether they have any preference as to regiment. The Bureau will do their best to meet their wishes.

Subscriptions are ordinarily payable every four weeks, but there is no objection to payments of subscriptions for longer periods in advance.

Cheques should be made payable to the Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, and crossed "Barclay & Co."

Name.	Price of one parcel of food.	Price of one parcel of bread per four weeks.
1st Royal Dragons	8 0	—
2nd Hussars	8 0	—
3rd Hussars	8 0	—
4th Hussars	8 0	—
5th Hussars	8 0	—
6th Hussars	8 0	—
7th Hussars	8 0	—
8th Hussars	8 0	—
9th Hussars	8 0	—
10th Hussars	8 0	—
Bedfordshire Regiment	6 0	—
Lincolnshire Regiment	6 0	—
8th London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)	6 0	—
13th London Regiment (Kensington)	6 0	—
Middlesex Regiment	6 0	—
King's Royal Rifle Corps	6 0	7 6
South Wales Borderers	6 0	—
Torshire Light Infantry (King's Own)	6 0	—
Civilians	6 0	7 6

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

THE CHINESE REPLY.

The following is an authorised translation of the Chinese reply to President Wilson's peace note which was communicated to the Chinese Government some weeks ago. The reply was forwarded by Dr. Wu Tingfang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the American Legation on Monday, January 8th:—

I have examined with the care which the gravity of the questions raised demands, the Note concerning peace which President Wilson has addressed to the Governments of the Allies and the Central Powers now at war and the text of which Your Excellency has been good enough to transmit to me under instructions of your Government.

China, a nation traditionally pacific, has recently again manifested her sentiments in concluding treaties concerning the pacific settlement of international disputes, responding thus to the motto of the Peace Conference: held at The Hague.

On the other hand, the present war, by its prolongation, has seriously affected the interests of China, more so perhaps than those of other Powers which have remained neutral. She is at present at a time of reorganization which demands economic and industrial co-operation of foreign countries, co-operation which a large number of them are unable to accord on account of the war in which they are engaged.

In manifesting her sympathy for the spirit of the President's Note, having in view the ending as soon as possible of the hostilities, China is but, acting in conformity with not only her interest but also with her profound sentiments.

On account of the extent which modern wars are apt to assume and the repercussions which they bring about, their effects are no longer limited to belligerent States. All countries are interested in seeing wars becoming as rare as possible. Consequently, China cannot but show satisfaction with the views of the Government and people of the United States of America who declare themselves ready, and even eager, to co-operate, when the war is over, by all proper means to assure the respect of the principle of the equality of nations, whatever their power may be, and to relieve them of the peril of wrong and violence. China is ready to join her efforts with theirs for the attainment of such results which can only be obtained through the help of all.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. BALFOUR ON THE ALLIES' TERMS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DISPATCH TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Jan. 17.
A despatch by Mr. Balfour (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), supplementary to the Allies' Reply to President Wilson, was handed yesterday to the American Government.

It constitutes a masterly presentation of the Allies' case for the enlightenment of neutrals.

Mr. Balfour says he gathers from President Wilson's Note that the President, while intensely desirous of a speedy and lasting peace, does not at present concern himself with the terms on which this should be arranged. Great Britain entirely shares the President's ideals, but feels strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend upon its character.

Mr. Balfour affirms that the changes in the map of Europe outlined in the Allies' Note would greatly mitigate the unjust treatment of nationalities, which was one of the main causes of the war.

Regarding the proposal to expel the Turks from Europe, Mr. Balfour admits that this is a complete reversal of traditional policy, but the circumstances had completely changed and the creation of a reformed Turkey was now impossible.

The Young Turks, under German influence, are at least as barbarous and far more aggressive than Abdul Hamid. The interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end, and it may be hoped that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to peace as any other territorial changes indicated in the Allies' Note. These territorial arrangements, however, though they may diminish the occasions for war, do not provide sufficient security for the future.

After pointing out that the war has proved that treaties are useless to restrain the Central Powers from aggression, Mr. Balfour declares that their methods of calculated brutality are designed not merely to crush their opponents but to intimidate neutrals.

Belgium is not merely a victim but an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed its occupation, the deportation of its population, and the cruel oppression of the remainder, and in case nations protected by British or their own fleets from the German Armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, German submarines have assiduously imitated the German Army's barbarism. If, therefore, the Central Powers succeed they will owe their success to terrorism on land and sea. Thus any attempt to improve the Code of International Law would be useless, since only the criminals who broke the rules would benefit thereby, while those adhering to them would suffer.

Therefore the people of Great Britain, while fully sharing President Wilson's desire for peace, do not believe that peace can be durable if it is not based on the Allies' victory. Three conditions of durable peace are: Firstly, the removal as far as possible of the existing causes of international unrest; secondly, that the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and thirdly, behind International Law and all Treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult to fulfil, but the Allies believe them to be in general harmony with President Wilson's ideals, and are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace is secured on the general lines indicated, so far as Europe is concerned, in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason that Great Britain has made, is making, and is prepared to

make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history, which it bears because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depends the prospects of peaceful civilization and those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World as well as of the Old dare to hope may follow the cessation of the present calamities.

GERMANY'S MUNITION MAKING.

A NEW GIGANTIC EFFORT.

London, Jan. 17.
Mr. Kellaway, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Munitions Ministry, states that Germany is striving to increase her war material to an unprecedented extent. If we succeed—as we would—overcoming Germany's effort, it would be due to our half-million of women munition workers.

He emphasised that much greater effort was necessary to beat Germany's new and gigantic attempt to overtake our production of war material.

SWEDISH PREPAREDNESS.

Stockholm, Jan. 17.

At the opening of the Riksdag the Speech from the Throne said that special preparedness by land and sea forces must be maintained. Extraordinary measures were necessitated by the increase in the war operations in Swedish territorial waters.

The Budget was introduced. It included £2,000,000 for the Army, £2,000,000 for the Navy, and £2,250,000 to relieve the dearth of living.

KAISER'S LETTER TO THE CHANCELLOR.

HOW THE FRENCH REGARD IT.

Paris, Jan. 17.
The newspapers are of opinion that the Kaiser's letter to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, given in yesterday's cables, was written after the Allies had replied to the German Peace offer and that its publication is intended to counteract the disastrous effect produced on neutrals by the outbreak of fury in the Emperor's latest proclamation.

[According to the "Norddeutscher Zeitung's" statement the letter was written on October 31st.—Ed.]

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

AN AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

New York, Jan. 17.
Various religious bodies are petitioning President Wilson to fix Washington's birthday, February 22nd, as a Day of Humiliation and National Protest against the Belgian deportations.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

OFFICES OF "THE FIELD" RAIDED.

London, Jan. 17.
The Times understands that police and military raided the office of The Field newspaper on Monday with a warrant issued under the Defence of the Realm Act. No reason was given.

The Field states that the official visit was confined to the Editor's private room and had no reference to the Field or any other publications or affairs of the Company.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

SOME BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

London, Jan. 17.
The City Corporation is subscribing for £2,000,000 of the War Loan. The Phoenix and the Royal Insurance Companies are each applying for £3,000,000 of the War Loan.

The Standard Life Assurance Company is applying for £3,000,000 of the War Loan.

THE EXPLOSION ON A JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Tokyo, Jan. 17.

It is now estimated that 200 were lost in the explosion on the Japanese indented, so far as Europe is concerned, in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason that Great Britain has made, is making, and is prepared to

NEW BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 17.
It is reported that a new British loan for \$50,000,000 sterling is imminent.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, U.S.N.

London, Jan. 17.
The death is announced of Admiral Dewey, who commanded the American Fleet in the battle of Manila Bay.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

London, Jan. 17.
The death is announced of Mr. William de Morgan, the Novelist. [His publications include: "Joseph Vance: An Ill-written Autobiography"; "Alice for Short"; "A Dichotomy"; "Somewhere Good"; "It can never happen again"; "An Affair of Dishonour"; "A likely story"; "When Ghost meets Ghost." All these novels have been published within the last ten years.]

THE GERMAN DRIVE IN RUMANIA.

FORCE NEARLY SPENT.

London, Jan. 16.
Yesterday's news from Rumania seems to show that the force of the German drive is nearly spent. The Russians and Rumanians, reinforced, are making a splendid stand on the Sereth line, and are regaining ground on their northern wing. Hard fighting is in progress between Draila and Galatz, which General Mackensen is desperately striving to capture. Fundani, where the Germans have reported a strong Russian offensive, is thirty miles west of Galatz.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

London, Jan. 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—An attempted raid by the enemy north-east of Guendecourt was repulsed.

Hostile artillery has been active in the Beaumont Hamel and Arras areas. Our trench mortars destructively bombarded the enemy's front line north of Money-an-Bols.

We heavily shelled and greatly damaged enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Ypres Comines Canal.

FRANCO-BRITISH PLANS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN WAR CABINET AND GENERALS.

London, Jan. 17.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues on the War Cabinet had a series of conferences with General Nivelle and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on Monday and Tuesday.

THE PEACE TERMS OF THE ALLIES.

[Japanese Service.]
New York, Dec. 31.

The Spectator, a weekly paper in London well informed on Government affairs, to-day publishes a summary of what is represented to be the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, asking the belligerents to state their peace terms. The contents of the Spectator's reply, as published in the Spectator and called here, are as follows: The terms on which the Entente Powers are willing to conclude peace with their enemies have been prepared mainly upon the basis of the status quo ante bellum.

(1) The withdrawal of Austro-German troops from the occupied territories in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia, Rumania, Russia, and Montenegro;
(2) The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine;
(3) The restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark;
(4) The establishment of a Polish Kingdom, including the Austro-German territory under the suzerainty of Russia;

(5) The establishment of a Slavonic Kingdom, including Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Croatia;
(6) An independent Bohemia;
(7) The annexation to Rumania of that part of Transylvania where the Rumanian race lives;
(8) The annexation to Italy of the whole Austrian Tyrol, including Trieste, Istria and other parts inhabited by Italians;

(9) The cession of Constantinople and the Bosphorus to Russia;
(10) The placing of the Armenians under the rule of Russia;
(11) The opening-up of Arabia;
(12) The placing of Syria and Mesopotamia under suitable protection;

(13) The German colonies to be disposed of by the Entente Powers;
(14) Germany and Austria to pay an indemnity to France, Belgium, and Serbia;
(15) The Central Powers to compensate the Allies for the shipping they have sunk, according to the amount of tonnage.

(16) After the Central Powers have paid this compensation they shall make good the loss caused to neutral shipping;
(17) The German Navy shall be delivered to the Allies so that the latter may be suitably disposed of it;

(18) As a guarantee for the future, the German Government shall be reformed on a democratic basis;
(19) The Kiel Canal to be made neutral under the supervision of a Committee of the Entente Powers; the United States and other neutral Powers are to be represented to the exclusion of Germany.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[Wah Tsi Yat Po's Service.]

A LOAN FROM JAPANESE BANKS.

Peking, Jan. 17.
The Bank of Communications has borrowed \$5,000,000 from three Japanese banks—the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen, and the Industrial Bank of Japan—for the preparation of exchanging notes. The agreement for this loan was signed on the 8th inst.

THE PO-LEE COMPANY.

Peking, Jan. 17.
Circulars have been distributed by the Po-lee Co. declaring that they have no foreign capital.

BIG DOMESTIC LOAN FORESHADOWED.

Peking, Jan. 17.
A proposal will soon be submitted to the Cabinet for raising a Domestic Loan of 300 million dollars for paying off Railway Loans and extending the lines.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE AGENDA FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers fixed for Friday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m. at the City Hall, promises to be of more than ordinary interest in view of the recent remarks of Bishop Norris with regard to the duty of the laity to support their Churches and to take an active part in Church Reform.

In addition to considering the accounts for 1916 and electing six Lay Members of the Church Body, the meeting will have to consider a motion by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn aimed at the abolition of Pew Rents and the conversion of all seats in the Cathedral into Free Seats, and a communication from the Council of the National Mission recommending the broadening of the electoral basis of the Cathedral Body.

The accounts show that Bishop Norris was not accurately informed when he stated that the people of Hongkong did not starve the Cathedral, unless indeed there was a touch of sarcasm in that remark.

The General Fund started with a credit balance of \$517.42 and closes with a debit of \$57.67. Compared with 1915 the income from Pew Rents, Donations and Offerings shows an increase, but 1915 was not by any means a year of liberal gifts to the Church. Expenditure shows an increase of about \$600, which is more than accounted for by the cost of special repairs. On the other hand there was no payment for passage money, as item which must be faced this year.

Special collections show a gratifying increase of nearly \$1,000; the conspicuous items being Prisoners of War Fund (\$909.45) and \$616.50 collected at Organ Recitals for the Navy League Memorial Hospital.

The Organ Fund has not been touched, not because of the satisfactory state of the Organ, but because the expected expert Organ Builder has not yet arrived from home. A large sum of money will be required this year to restore this valuable instrument to its full power.

The Choir Fund shows a small credit balance, due rather to economy than to liberality.

The small Endowment and Reserve Funds are unchanged; whilst the Assistant Chaplain Fund shows a diminution of about \$500 in its credit balance.

The meeting is open to all members of the congregation, but only registered Seatholders and Subscribers (including Subscribers of \$10 or upwards to the Assistant Chaplain Fund) are entitled to vote.

Any member of the congregation whose name does not appear in the printed accounts can qualify for a vote by sending a donation of not less than \$10 to the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. L. Patten), or the Senior Chaplain (Rev. H. Copley-Morley), before the meeting.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States has been invaded by an army of "swell mobmen," some of them posing as "war heroes."

The total output of the Kaifu Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 4th January, 1917, amounted to 60,382 tons and the sales during the period, to 42,240 tons.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

MAIL SAILINGS TO BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 13th at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

In the course of his speech Lord Inchcape (the chairman) said:—I mentioned a year ago that the company had not benefited to the same extent as many other shipping companies through the rise in freights, and the same remark holds good to-day. About one-half of the P. and O. fleet has been continuously in Government service during the past year, and has been paid for at less than pre-war rates, while we have been handicapped in the mail services by the conveyance of enormous quantities of mail matter, to the exclusion of cargo. These services have been conducted at a great increase in cost, while we have also suffered from fewer passengers travelling. I foreboded last year that we might find it necessary to raise our passenger fares, but so far we have refrained from taking this step. The matter, however, is still under consideration. Although the mail and passenger services have, as I have said, been conducted at a great increase in expense, and in many cases at great pecuniary loss, it has been the object of the board to maintain them throughout the war at all costs. This so far they have succeeded in doing, and this they will continue to endeavour to do. The company has unfortunately lost five ships during the year, the Socatra, Perina, Gelong, Malaga, and Simla. The Himalaya, which had been employed by the Admiralty for some time, was compulsorily purchased by the Government a few months ago, and we have notice that the Macdonia, Mar-nora and Moldavia, which had been similarly engaged, have also been taken over by the Government within the last few weeks. The question of the right to acquire these vessels is being contested. The two mail steamers which have been under construction for some time are still far from completion. Within the last few days we have placed an order for a large highly powered mail ship, which is to be laid down immediately. Despite the fact that so many of our ships have been taken over by Government, the company's mail sailings from terminal ports have been maintained, not one having had to be abandoned. I think I should put on record that in the case of the Malaga, which was mined while on her way from London to Marseilles to embark the outward-bound mail, another steamer was promptly despatched to take her place, and the mails left Europe only a day or two late. Since closing our accounts the Arabia has been sunk by the enemy. The Poena, outward bound to India and Australia, was heavily damaged by a mine or torpedo on Dec. 6 off Beatty Head. She had no passengers on board, and thanks to the assistance rendered by some of His Majesty's ships, was able to reach a port, where she is now undergoing repairs. On Sept. 8 last the shareholders of the P. and O. Company, at an extraordinary general meeting, entered into a very important transaction. They decided to purchase the ordinary shares of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and to pay for them by the issue of about 2,904,353 shares. The transaction, which after full consideration was recommended to the shareholders by the board and was adopted unanimously, has been completed. Out of 90,672 ordinary shares in the New Zealand Shipping Company the P. and O. are now the proprietors of 90,582 shares, only 90 being held by others, and the P. and O. Company has, therefore, complete control of the New Zealand Shipping Company, which owns the Federal Line. For better or for worse, as the persons who, the late New Zealand shareholders say, now own the New Zealand Shipping Company, many of whom are old and infirm, and many of whom are unable to see their own shares, but also to those who held P. and O. stock, before the operation was carried through.

I am glad to think that through the New Zealand Company we secure a peaceful entry not only to the New Zealand trade with this country, but also to the trade between America and Australia, and between this country and Australia by way of the Panama Canal. The joint fleets of the P. and O., British India and New Zealand Companies, and I hope the arrangement will prove satisfactory, not only to the late shareholders in the New Zealand Company, many of whom are old and infirm, but also to those who held P. and O. stock, before the operation was carried through.

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HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Companies will parade, without rifles, under the Sergeant Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 20th.

MUSKETRY.

No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass, Part II. of the 1916 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, January 21st, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.00 p.m.
2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blake Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.
3. Recruits will attend with their respective Sections.

4. Members of No. 5 Section will bring their Service Rifles. Recruits and members of remaining Sections will have Rifles issued to them on the Range all day.

5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the Range all day.

6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective Sections.

7. Uniform with Helmet to be worn by all of whom name has been issued.

8. No ammunition is to be individually brought on the Range.

9. Leave will be granted under S.O. 88 only. Tea then on report for absence on 14th January.

STAFF AND INSPECTORS.

The following will attend Musketry on January 21st, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m.—Supt. Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie and Langan. Also Sergeant Inspectors Thomas and Company Inspectors Unwin, and Moon.

(Sgd.) P. O. James, D.S.P. (R.)

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES			
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LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.



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NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSU MARU" Friday, 18th Jan., at 8 a.m.
 "JOSHIN MARU" Saturday, 20th Jan., at 8 a.m.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 21st Jan., at 10 a.m.

These Formosa Line steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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 S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Fukuoka, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, etc.
 S.S. BANRI MARU, For Fukuoka, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, etc.

For sailing dates, freight, etc., apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO		
SHANGHAI		

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MANILA LINE: Twin Screw Steamers with Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

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For sailing dates and further particulars regarding Passage or Freight apply to

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS: HAIKONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 19th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SWATOW.

HAIKONG Capt. A. E. Hodgins THURSDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
 HAIKONG Capt. A. E. Hodgins SUNDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

First Class to London = G\$345 (271-10-0) Return G\$690. (215)
 " " " San Francisco G\$300. " G\$450.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso. Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO, AGENT.

Telephone 551.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
-------------	----------	--------------

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT TLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, AOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For date of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, E. MOH, Manager.

Telephone No. 200 & 202.

SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TOKAI MARU" will be dispatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports at an early date. For information regarding freight, etc., kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916. 1900

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "HITACHI MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and for export. "Yokohama" and "Godown" Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless otherwise given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th January, 1917, will be subject to sale. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour, on WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents, Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1433

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S. S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KIOTO," Captain J. A. Smith, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within seven days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods should be landed before the 24th inst., and that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1434

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondence must be forwarded to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$2 per annum, per quarter and per month, plus postage.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Advertisements and notices to Advertisers, on pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to Advertisers, on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent to before 2 p.m. has the last day.

Advertisements and notices to Advertisers are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Main: Hongkong, Office: A. B. C. 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 58

SPORTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the fifth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Class are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lyman Beacon (S), Kowloon Rocks (S), Lyman Beacon (S). Distance 8.2 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Corrected Time
Dione	Scratch	4 29 08	4 29 08
Holla	4 40 19	4 29 33	
Janet	4 46 20	4 30 00	
Esther	4 48 40	4 34 32	
Colleen	4 52 40	4 39 08	
Musette	4 59 00	4 45 30	
Alfred	5 04 20	4 51 00	

ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lyman Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8.4 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Corrected Time
Alfred	Scratch	4 24 59	4 24 59
Bonita	4 25 10	4 25 10	
Daphne	4 25 53	4 25 53	
Holla	4 26 40	4 26 40	

HEYWARD HAYS AND GALE CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lyman Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8.4 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Corrected Time
Lysbeth	Scratch	4 31 20	4 31 20
Tubantia	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Owl	4 31 59	4 31 59	
Tubantia	4 31 59	4 31 59	
Dawn	4 33 16	4 33 16	
Lady Ursula	4 33 16	4 33 16	

The result of the Third of the Series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Classes are as follows:—

ENGLISH RIG.
Course—No. 4, Lyman Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8.4 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Corrected Time
Feathers	Scratch	5 07 59	5 07 59
Irene	5 09 29	5 08 28	
Vesper	5 09 29	5 08 28	
Queen Bee	5 09 29	5 08 28	

There were three competitors, namely the (Venus), Scotland, and Dorothy II., neither of which were able to complete the course within the time limit, the race will consequently have to be resailed.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 18, 1917.

On London	2/3 1/2
On demand	2/3 1/2
On 30 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 60 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 90 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 120 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 150 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 180 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 210 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 240 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 270 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 300 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 330 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 360 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 390 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 420 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 450 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 480 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 510 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 540 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 570 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 600 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 630 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 660 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 690 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 720 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 750 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 780 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 810 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 840 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 870 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 900 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 930 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 960 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 990 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1020 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1050 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1080 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1110 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1140 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1170 days sight	2/3 1/2
On 1200 days sight	2/3 1/2

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Altimeter Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-9-0.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 19 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

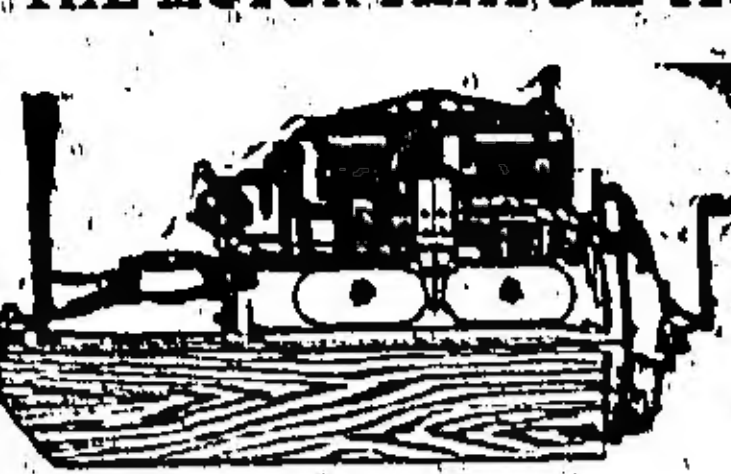
January 19th to 25th, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Jan 19	5.25	1.25
Jan 20	5.35	1.35
Jan 21	5.45	1.45
Jan 22	5.55	1.55
Jan 23	6.05	1.65
Jan 24	6.15	1.75
Jan 25	6.25	1.85

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK-TO PETROGRAD.

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

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FULL REPORTS.

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Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK,

Princess Buildings,

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, April 24, 1916. 59

TO LET.

FLATS in "Two Mts," No. 2, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 961

TO LET.

N. O. & Eglis Street.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH,

SETH AND FLEMING,

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings,

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

No. 21 Wong Nei Chong Road.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NewLifeFor Your Hair



In Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, crusts and scales, the Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritation. Nothing just like these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

Free Sample Each by Post

For free sample each address post-card: P. Newbery & Sons, 2, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour.....10 cents.

Half hour.....20 "

One hour.....35 "

Three hours.....70 "

Six hours.....140 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour.....0.80 cents.

Three hours.....\$1.00

Six hours.....1.80

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour.....\$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour.....0.30 0.60

One hour.....0.60 0.90

Two hours.....1.20 1.80

Three hours.....1.80 2.70

Six hours.....3.60 5.40

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island District.

Ten minutes.....\$0.10

Quarter hour.....0.20

Half hour.....0.40

One hour.....0.80

Two hours.....1.60

Three hours.....2.40

Six hours.....4.80

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.20

NOTE.—If the rickshaws be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In the Island District.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire exceeds the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile.....75 cents...1 hour.

return.....1.50...2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile.....1.50...2 hours.

return.....3.00...4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile.....1.75...2 1/2 hours.

return.....3.50...5 hours.

Beyond 8th to 10th mile.....2.00...3 hours.

return.....4.00...6 hours.

Beyond 10th to 12th mile.....2.25...3 1/2 hours.

return.....4.50...7 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 12th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding one passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors Home.....04 cents.

From Sailors Home to Government Civil Hospital.....04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower.....04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course.....19 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House.....13 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House.....08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay.....08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding one passenger.

Quarter hour.....10 cents.

Half hour.....20 "

One hour.....30 "

Two hours.....60 "

Three hours.....90 "

Four hours.....120 "

Five hours.....150 "

Six hours.....180 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding one passenger.

Quarter hour.....25 cents.

Half hour.....50 "

One hour.....75 "

Two hours.....150 "

Three hours.....225 "

Four hours.....300 "

Five hours.....375 "

Six hours.....450 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.00

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and increased moderately to slightly elsewhere. The northern depression has moved rapidly eastward, and an anticyclone has formed over China.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917:—

Date	Ends	Begin
Jan. 18th, 6.53 a.m.	6.14 p.m.	
" 19th, 6.53 "	6.15 "	
" 20th, 6.53 "	6.15 "	
" 21st, 6.53 "	6.15 "	
" 22nd, 6.53 "	6.15 "	
" 23rd, 6.53 "	6.17 "	
" 24th, 6.53 "	6.18 "	
" 25th, 6.53 "	6.18 "	
" 26th, 6.53 "	6.19 "	
" 27th, 6.53 "	6.20 "	
" 28th, 6.51 "	6.21 "	
" 29th, 6.51 "	6.21 "	
" 30th, 6.51 "	6.23 "	
" 31st, 6.51 "	6.23 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

1917. JAN. 18.

Barometer.....30.14

Thermometer.....64.2

Humidity.....70

Direction of Wind.....S.W.

Force of Wind.....4

State of Sky.....b, c, s, r, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

Amount of Rain.....0.00

Direction of Rain.....S.W.

Force of Rain.....4

State of Sky.....b, c, s, r, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z